

# THE AMERICAN SOLDIERY.



Artilleryman, 1789.

Rifleman, 1794.

Cavalryman, 1802.

Cavalryman, 1859.

Infantry Officer, 1865.

Cavalryman, 1888.

Artillery Officer, 1889.

Cavalryman, 1895.

## The Uniform of the Three Branches at Various Stages of the Service.

expected that it will prove itself ready for service in a remarkably short time, for nearly every man in it is said to be a good rider and good shot and knows how to take care of himself in the open field by day and by night.

Battery A of Philadelphia was mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Gretna, Pa., May 6, and enjoys the distinction of being the first command of the Pennsylvania National Guard to be enlisted in the Volunteer army. The appearance of the men, nearly all of whom were college men, and many of them former famous football players from the principal colleges, brought forth commendation of all the Regular Army officers. Capt. Warburton, three lieutenants, and 78 men were enlisted. Gov. Hastings personally handed the officers their commissions. Maj. Thompson read the oath of allegiance. Simultaneously each officer and man assented to the oath, and after signing the muster rolls were no longer Pennsylvania troops, but had passed into the National Volunteer army. Battery C, Capt. Waters, followed, and the same ceremony was observed.

The Vermont Legislature has voted \$7 per month for each soldier, sailor, and marine in service from the State. The Governor was directed to furnish a three-battalion regiment of infantry over 1,000 strong, and the Treasurer was ordered to borrow \$200,000 to cover war expenses.

Maj. E. H. Bartlett, of Oakland, Md., has formed a company of 100 riflemen, mostly mountaineers sharpshooters, who are anxious to commence active service.

The 16 companies of infantry and battery of artillery called out as South Carolina's quota are in camp at Columbia, and are being examined by the Medical Board. Every company will be forced to recruit. As the result of the first two days' work, 310 men were accepted and 170 rejected. The Board was telegraphed that the strictest requirement for the United States Army must be adhered to and it would be held responsible or oversights. The chief weakness is in eyesight. Men who passed the sight and color test for engineers on Southern railroads failed here. Underweight causes heavy loss. Some of the rejected men came out with tears in their eyes.

The 13th N. Y. moved out of Camp Clark, Hempstead Plains, N. Y., last week, bound for Brooklyn. About one-third of the men remained, and will be put into the 14th Regiment. The order directing Col. Watson and such of his men who did not intend to offer their services to the Government to leave the camp, although talked about for days, came suddenly. The men were in a turmoil at once, and those who intended to remain went about the regimental streets asking their comrades to uphold the honor of the regiment and remain. They in turn were asked by those who would not volunteer to return to Brooklyn and hold the regiment intact. As the 13th filed out they passed the 14th Regiment, every man of whom was lined up just inside the guard-lines. Cheers and hisses greeted them, and despite the orders of the 14th's officers, the men could not be restrained. The 13th Regiment will be disbanded.

### DEWEY.

BY BROOKLYN, IN TOPKRA CAPITAL.

O Dewey was the morning

Upon the first of May;

And Dewey was the Admiral

Down in Manila bay;

And Dewey were the Regent's eyes,

Them orbs of Royal blue;

And Dewey feel discouraged?

I dew not think we dew.

### Free to all Women.

Have learned of a very simple home treatment which will readily cure all female disorders. It is nature's own remedy and I will gladly send it free to every suffering woman. Address: Mabel E. Ross, Joliet, Ill.

### THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

(Continued from first page.)

later mercilessly, every 8-inch gun on every ship joining those of the flagship. The Isla de Cuba was riddled by the deadly marksmanship of the American gunners. After a few rounds she was put out of action, and almost before Admiral Montojo had time to get his bearings he was driven out a second time.

The Spanish cruiser Castilla burst into flames under the remarkable gunnery of Dewey's men. The American Commodore then directed a hot fire against the batteries. This was a surprise to Admiral Montojo, who apparently thought himself secure under the guns of the Cavite fortifications.

**FORCED TO TAKE SHELTER.**  
Two gunboats that had put out from the Cavite breakwater, with evident intent to destroy the nearest American vessels, were speedily forced to return within shelter of the fortifications.

The Spanish ships caught fire one after another, or were driven to grounding to save their crews. Commodore Dewey continued the fighting until the last vessel of the enemy had been destroyed. By that time the shore batteries were silenced and the American fleet had won a most remarkable victory.

The American ships were kept under way to maneuver about the Spanish fleet. By this means much of the enemy's firing was rendered harmless.

The spectacle of the American warships maneuvering as if on parade, and at the same time directing a terrific fire at the enemy's ships and forts was a magnificent tribute to the skill and discipline of modern naval warfare.

### PRaised BY THE KAISER.

Emperor William has expressed his high opinion of the attack made by the vessels of the United States, especially praising the unusual valor of Commodore Dewey's fleet in following the Spanish warships into the harbor and compelling them to fight. He said:

"There is evidently something besides smugness and complacency in the Yankee blood. These fellows at Cavite have fought like veterans."

### ENGAGEMENT AT MATANZAS.

The Spaniards opened fire at Matanzas on the Dupont and the Hornet of the Musketo fleet. The vessels ran up to within 600 yards of the shore, and quickly demolished three blockhouses. A wagon was afterward seen carrying off the dead and wounded.

### SUNDAY, MAY 8.

Further details of the battle at Manila continue to arrive. The Hongkong correspondent of the London Mail writes:

"There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship, which lowered her flag, and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in-shore behaved in the same way and shared her fate."

The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp, and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite, and when we landed a procession of priests and Sisters of Mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact, the Americans rescued some 200 Spaniards and sent them ashore.

All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanish estimate gives their loss as 1,900 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 200 men are believed to have been killed or drowned."

### THE WOUNDED.

None of the eight wounded were seriously injured. The explosion is believed to have been that of a small chest of fixed ammunition usually beside the 6-pound gun.

The names of the injured are: Lieut. Frank Woodruff Kellogg, Ensign Noble Edward Irwin, Coxswain Michael John Buddinger, Coxswain Edward Snellgrove, Robert L. Barlow, landsman; Richard P. Covert, seaman; William O'Keefe, seaman; Rosario Ricciardelli, seaman.

The throng cheered enthusiastically. Later in the day the Secretary sent the Commodore the following telegram:

"Washington, May 7.  
"Dewey, Manila: The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you Acting Admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress as a foundation for further promotion."  
LONG.

### DISCUSSING THE NEWS.

Every one felt eagerly to discussing the unparalleled victory. The naval experts explained that Dewey so overwhelmed the Spaniards with a storm of accurate firing that they were unable to make any effective reply.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt illustrated the engagement in his own graphic manner. "I saw a prize-fight once," said he, "where one man hit the other under the jaw as quick as lightning, and the fight was over in nine seconds. The man who was hit fell before he had seen his opponent raise an arm. Dewey must have made the same sort of a fight to emerge so triumphantly from it, and with such a remarkable freedom from injury."

### A SPANISH DISPATCH.

An official dispatch from Gen. Augusti, Governor-General of the Philippines, sent by the way of Labuan, says:

"The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. It is said that, at the request of the Consuls, the enemy will not bombard Manila for the present, provided I do not open fire upon the enemy's squadron, which is out of range of our guns. Therefore, I cannot fire until they come nearer. A thousand sailors arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 615."

### A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

An account sent from Hong Kong says: The order of battle assumed by the Spanish in the fight of Sunday, May 1, was with all the small craft inside Cavite harbor behind stone and timber breakwaters, and the larger ships cruising off Cavite and Manila. No patrol was established, nor was any searchlight placed at the entrance to the bay.

On Saturday night the American ships crept inside the bay without being seen until the McCulloch's funnel emitted a spark. Then a few shots were exchanged with Corregidor Island, but the fleet never stopped or slowed down until opposite the city at dawn.

The Spanish ships then opened fire, supported by the Cavite forts. The McCulloch remained at some distance and the enemy's shells passed, but did not touch her.

The cruiser Baltimore suffered the most of any of the American ships. Five or 10 shots took effect on her, but none of her officers or crew was seriously hurt. Only a few slight injuries were suffered by the American fleet, the worst of which resulted from an explosion of ammunition on the deck of the Baltimore. The other ships of the fleet were practically unhurt. One hundred and fifty Spaniards were killed and many were wounded. The cruiser Reina Christina was the worst damaged of the Spanish ships, and she was sunk. The other ships of the Spaniards were quickly riddled by the Americans' fire. Two torpedo boats from Cavite were quickly driven to that place for shelter.

The Cavite arsenal exploded and 40 Spaniards were killed. The forts made a nominal resistance. The battery has now capitulated, and the Spaniards ashore are still defiant.

### OLYMPIA LED INTO THE BAY.

The Olympia led the squadron into the bay through the channel and the fleet had passed Corregidor Island before the Spaniards perceived them. A shot was then fired from the battery, to which the Raleigh, the Boston, and the Concord speedily responded, and the battery was almost immediately reduced to silence.

The squadron then slowly proceeded up the harbor, and when day broke the town of Manila was seen about five miles distant. The American ships steamed deliberately along in front of the Spanish cannon, and opening fire until the Spanish cannon from the batteries around the town opened and shots began to strike the water around the squadron. Then the Concord fired a few shots more or less as she passed, but the other ships proceeded silently toward Cavite.

### MINES EXPLODED IN HARBOR.

When nearing Baker Bay a sudden upheaval of the waters occurred a little distance in front of the leading ship, and quickly following this a second waterspout denoted that the Spaniards had fired a couple of mines or torpedoes, but their efforts to blow up the ships were absolutely unsuccessful. Almost immediately the guns in the Cavite battery burst into a heavy cannonade. The shells fell in the neighborhood of the Olympia, but a majority of them fell short, and were badly aimed. The squadron then drew nearer toward the Spanish fleet, and the battle began in earnest.

The Reina Maria Christina, flagship of the Spanish squadron, was the center of attack at the beginning of the action, and under the hot fire poured in on her from the American ships, she was seen burning from stem to stern.

### MONDAY, MAY 9.

THANKS TO COMMODORE DEWEY.

The President sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States: On the 24th of April I directed the Secretary of the Navy to telegraph orders to

but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause, and that by the grace of God an effective step has been taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace. To those whose skill, courage, and devotion have won the fight; to the gallant commander and the brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt.

Feeling as our people feel, and speaking in their name, I at once sent a message to Commodore Dewey, thanking him and his officers and men for their splendid achievement and overwhelming victory, and informing him that I had appointed him an Acting Rear-Admiral.

I now recommend that, following our national precedents and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of Congress be given Acting Rear-Admiral George Dewey, of the United States Navy, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the Bay of Manila.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, May 9, 1898.

Without a dissenting vote, both Houses at once passed the following:

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., and to the officers and men of the squadron under his command.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with the provisions of section 1508 of the Revised Statutes, the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, United States Navy, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898.

Section 2. That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby expressed.

Approved May 10, 1898.

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